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GROVER TRUE TO SPAIN.

Now Means to Use Our Navy to Coerce the Cubans.

STOP TO FILIBUSTERS.

Warships Will Cut Off Supplies of Men and Arms.

MR. HARMON'S PART IN IT

Will Vigorously Prosecute All Violations of Neutrality Laws.

CONGRESS IS POWERLESS.

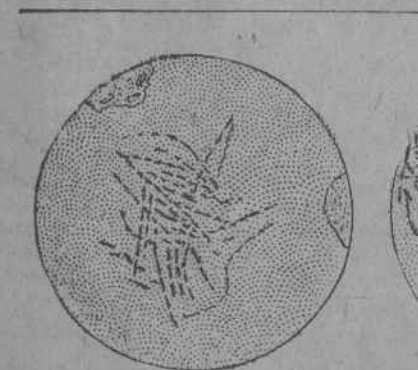
But the President Hopes to Add Cuban Home Rule to His Record Before March 4.

NAVAL CORDON TO BE STRONGER

Washington, Jan. 19.—During the next ten days the officials of this Administration, acting under the directions of President Cleveland, will begin to tighten the lines about Cuba and inaugurate a series of prohibitive measures intended to result eventually in cutting off entirely all supplies of war for Cuba from this country as well as recruits for the Cuban service.

More vessels of the navy are to be ordered into Southern waters for the purpose of rendering it impossible for filibustering expeditions to leave any of our ports, and the shipping of arms or ammunition will be prevented by a new and more stringent interpretation by Attorney-General Harmon of international law. Quickly but silently the influence of this Government will be set to work to isolate Cuba and to make it absolutely dependent upon itself for its military supplies.

The naval cordon about the coast of Florida will be strengthened and the vessels of the United States will be used to crush the patriots of Cuba by preventing their friends in this country from sending them the needed munitions of war. If the President is successful, not a rifle nor a cartridge will find its way into Cuba from this country, and the insurgent leaders are to be forced into a position of helplessness in order that President Cleveland may find it an easy matter to insist upon their acceptance of the terms to be arranged between Olney and Canovas.



Mr. Cleveland makes no concealment of his intention and attitude. He and Olney are both crazed by a mad zeal which inclines them to the belief that they are both intended to be the great international peacemakers of the century. They are treaty mad and, having settled the affairs of England and Venezuela to their own satisfaction, and having effected an arbitration treaty—which will not be ratified by the Senate—they are reaching out in their efforts to bring Spain and Cuba under their pacifying influences.

It does not matter to Cleveland that he is aiding in the maintenance of the sovereignty of a monarchy almost within rifle shot of our boundaries. He is chiefly interested in knowing that with the end of his Administration he can point to the end of the Cuban insurrection, and the restoration of the tax-grinding power of Spain as his doing.

In his negotiations with Spain President

CHIMAY WILL GET HIS DIVORCE.

The Princess Admits All the Charges Brought Against Her.

SHE ASKS BUT ONE FAVOR.

Wishes the Privilege of Seeing Her Children at Stated Intervals.

HEARING OF CASE IN CAMERA.

Probability That the Prince Will Be Given His Decree Without the Introduction of Any Testimony.

By Augusta Viersit.

Charleroi, Jan. 19.—A great crowd of barristers and journalists assembled to-day in the Court of the First Instance here on the occasion of the opening of the Chimay divorce suit. The German, English, French and Belgian papers were well represented.

Maitres Anguste Beernaert and Leon Delacroix appeared for Prince Chimay, who sat near them. Maitre Allain of Paris, was counsel for the Princess, who, of course, did not attend.

The proceedings were opened at 9:30 a. m. by the judicial registrar declaring that as no plea of non recevoir had been adduced by either side, the Court admitted the demand for a divorce, and the president affirmed. They would have to examine whether there were grounds for granting the decree de plano; in other words, at once, or whether they ought to order an investigation.

Cleared the Courtroom.

The public prosecutor called attention to the fact that the public was composed of "professionals in indiscretion," and added that there was ground to fear that their appearance meant a diffusion of scandalous narratives to the further ends of the world, hence he asked for the sake of the honor of the Chimay family that the case be heard behind closed doors.

The robed barristers were accordingly only allowed to remain, and the rest of the court was cleared.

In the course of the proceedings in camera, Delacroix dealt with a certain number of facts concerning the Princess's private misconduct, which constitute a grave wrong, demanded by the law to justify the granting of a divorce. Counsel took special pains to explain the relations of the Princess with Rigo, declaring that the period of her first faux pas dated as far back as the early days of her marriage.

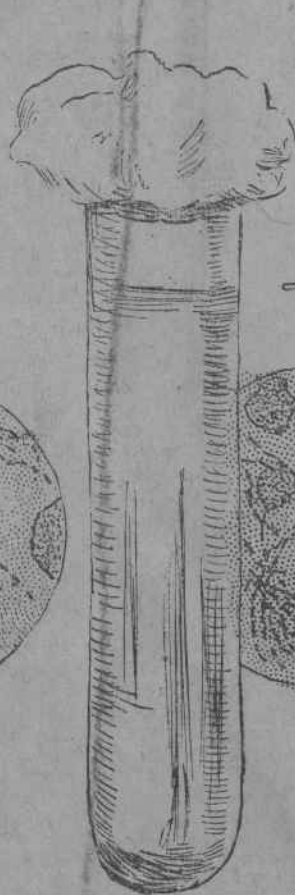
He read extracts from Gili Blas, of Paris.

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EXAMINING CONSUMPTION BACILLI.



THE LABORATORY WHERE THEY HANDLE THE DEADLY TUBERCLE BACILLI



TUBES CONTAINING

THE CULTURE.

THE BACILLI MAGNIFIED

OF CONSUMPTION. 1000 TIMES

HOW THE BACTERIOLOGISTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH CULTIVATE THE TUBERCLE BACILLI.

VICTORIA, KING OSCAR AND SALISBURY ON ARBITRATION.

The Queen Gratified.

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in commending to other powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated."

From the Queen's Speech.

King Oscar Pleased.

Stockholm, Jan. 19.—The Riksdag, or State Assembly, met to-day. In the speech from the throne opening the session King Oscar referred to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and said he was highly gratified by his selection to act in certain contingencies as umpire in disputes which may arise between the two high contracting powers.

Lord Salisbury's Hope.

The [British] policy with the United States is full of an infinite number of small differences, which, sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The formation of a tribunal of arbitration will settle these differences, and will prevent such, and will show the two nations, who understand each other so well, that unless they are friends they are almost certain to be enemies.

From Lord Salisbury's Speech.

SALISBURY LAUDS ARBITRATION.

Treaty with America Diminishes the Risks of War.

BRINGS NATIONS TOGETHER

Unless the Countries Are Friends They Are "Almost Certain to Be Enemies."

DOES AWAY WITH ARMAMENTS.

The Prime Minister Believes That in the Future It May Not Be Necessary to Be Prepared to Fight.

London, Jan. 19.—In the House of Lords to-day Prime Minister Salisbury said, in regard to the treaty of arbitration just concluded with the United States, that he could not speak fully on the subject, because the agreement had not yet been ratified. Still he would say that the people must not think that they were living in the millennial dispensation.

He hoped, however, that something would be done to diminish the risk of war. He would not say that the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war or restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but the policy with the United States was full of an infinite number of small differences, which, sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The formation of a tribunal of arbitration would settle these differences, would prevent such, and show the two nations, who understand each other so well, that unless they are friends they are almost certain to be enemies.

Advantages of the Treaty. Another advantage would be derived from the treaty in this respect: A Minister dealing with a subject involving the honor of his country, or which some persons claim involves its honor, has to think how to furnish an account of the transaction which will soothe the jingoes.

Arbitration would be a bulwark for such a Minister, for it would be impossible to say he had trifled with the honor of the country if he said he had submitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal.

Lord Salisbury pictured the nations groaning under excessive armaments, and declared that the Government believed the measure they had taken was valuable in that it would lead to the gradual disappearance of vast armaments before the

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CONSUMPTIVES TO BE ISOLATED?

Board of Health Will Check the Dread Disease.

CASES TO BE REPORTED.

Physicians Must Inform of Tubercular Patients.

SO MUST THE HOSPITALS.

Sufferers May Be Separated from the Healthy in Their Homes.

AS IF THEY HAD MEASLES.

Such Stringent Resolutions Follow the Board's Researches.

LIKE RULES IN OTHER CITIES.

The Board of Health of this city yesterday declared pulmonary tuberculosis an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to public health. Pulmonary tuberculosis, it may be necessary to say, is commonly called "consumption."

The resolution adopted by the Board places consumption in rank with diphtheria and measles. The resolution makes it the duty of every physician in private practice to report minutely to the Sanitary Bureau of the Board concerning every one sick with consumption whom he attends or who comes under his observation. He must report, within one week.

The resolution imposes the same duty upon the responsible managers and physicians in public or private hospitals and dispensaries in this city.

Further Precautions. Besides, it orders every consumptive in this city and every person attending a consumptive "to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Board of Health for preventing the spread of consumption."

At once, on reading the resolution, the thought will come to every consumptive, and to every one whose kinsman or kinswoman has consumption:

"Consumptives will be isolated, taken from their families, like those with measles or diphtheria. Children, in families where consumption exists, will be kept from school."

But President Wilson, of the Board of Health, was very reassuring on that subject. He said the resolution was passed to get at the accurate statistics of consumption and to learn the best way to check its awful ravages.

An official of the Health Department, who could not speak officially without President Wilson's permission, said:

"The rules and regulations, which are formulated, will be similar to those enforced in cases of diphtheria and measles, involving the isolation of the patient and his attendant, but not of necessity requiring the isolation of members of the family who do not come in contact with the patient."

"Patients will be treated in their own

BOARD OF HEALTH DECLARES PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TO BE INFECTIOUS.

This amendment to the sanitary code, declaring pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, was made by the Board of Health yesterday.

Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the Health Department, the following additional amendment to the sanitary code for the security of life and health be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to form a portion of the sanitary code:

Section 225. That pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in this city to report to the Sanitary Bureau in writing the name, age, sex, occupation, and address of every person having such disease who has been attended or who has come under the observation of such physician for the first time within one week of such time. It shall also be the duty of the commissioners or managers or the principal, superintendent or physician of each and every public or private institution or dispensary in this city to report to the Sanitary Bureau in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and last address of every person afflicted with this disease who is under the care or who has come under their observation within one week of such time. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Board of Health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Cleveland Wants to Aid Spain.

"It is my hope to wind up this matter before the end of my term as President, and I shall look upon the peaceful settlement of this controversy between Spain and her rebellious colony as one of the grandest achievements of my Administration.

"Spain stands ready to give the people of the island a home rule government, and there exists no reason, so far as I can see, why this Government should not use its offices to bring about the accomplishment of these desires of the Spanish Government."—The President's Member of Congress.